

STANDARD OIL CO. FIGHTING FOR LIFE

Proposed Dissolution of New Jersey Branch Argued Before Supreme Court

CHARACTER OF JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

Introduced to the Court During Thursday's Proceedings
—Mr. Milburn of New York Presents the "Facts"
in the Case—The Government's Side of the Con-
troversy Will Be Given Today.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Fighting for his life, Standard Oil attorneys today argued before the supreme court of the United States against the proposed dissolution of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey as violative of the Sherman anti-trust law. For three hours John G. Milburn of New York City and his associates fought to keep the purchases made, he said, before 1879.

"We thought it was only the decency to do it if a man came to me," said Mr. Milburn, "with a proposition to sell out to buy his plant at its appraised value. Often it was practically worthless and he would have been entitled to go to dry rot in his hands."

Not in Restraint of Trade.

Mr. Kellogg of Minnesota will present the government's side of the controversy in the afternoon, and the case will be concluded next Tuesday.

Mr. Milburn's "Facts."

Mr. Milburn's task was to present to the jury the facts of the case. He was to depart from the facts, now and then, to show alleged wrongs the admission of which would tend to the degree of the lower court would incur.

He denied the charges of the government that the Standard Oil had used its influence with the state legislatures and the railroads during the period of its acquisition that it should now be permitted to monopolize the business of the roads and the Standard were not the owners of roads, he contended, and the government had no right to interfere in the business of the roads, which they were made.

He also denied the charge of the government company, which Mr. Kellogg

In his history of climatic conditions in the United States, Dr. H. W. Henshaw, in 1870, wrote, he said, to an overproduction of refining capacity. Mr. Milburn introduced the subject at the meeting of John D. Rockefeller.

"There was a young man in the early '90's with a small amount of money which he had made by some business gift of genius. He had genius for business and there is a genius for business which is not a gift of nature."

Mr. Milburn referred to as embodying the spirit of the age was not a strain of trade.

The trust agreement of 1892, whereby the Standard Oil Company agreed for the stock of the various "oil owners" of Standard Oil companies to be sold to the Standard Oil Company.

Small Stockholders Would Be Crushed

One objection to the decree was made by Mr. Milburn.

poetry, or patting. That man was John D. Rockefeller. He saw that this corporation was not to be controlled by volume of business so as to withstand the lower profit."

Rockefeller's motto, "other said," himself with Andrews, a practical oil refiner, and with the exercise of Rockefeller's genius for organization, the consequent good standing among financiers, grew rapidly.

Mr. Auburn drew particularly upon the period of competition which he said closed in 1879, the trust agreement of

the Standard Oil Company, and the selling the Standard of New Jersey to give to each of its stockholders a share in the Standard Oil Company. The corporations whose stock it held the holders of stock would be serious competitors of the Standard Oil Company, who owned one share of stock in the Standard of New Jersey would own a share in the Standard Oil Company, and the Standard Oil Company would own a share in the Standard of New Jersey. This would be a stock in one company and \$2.50 in another. This would not be marvellous, but it would be a very good thing. He made the statement that the Standard Oil Company would be ruinous to much of the people.

<p>ership in 1899. Acquisitions never had been made, Mr. Milburn told the court, with an intent to restrain or to monopolize interstate trade. Most of the</p>	<p>independent existence. Then an Attorney General Wickham scribbled down a note, Mr. Milburn added "from the point of view of value."</p>
<p>NEGRO HUSBAND'S BRUTAL TREATMENT OF WHITE WIFE Chained Her to Wall—Made Her Stay in Coal Bin. Boston, Jan. 12.—Allegations of un-</p>	<p>ACTION TAKEN ON MERIDEN PASTOR'S RESIGNATION Voted That Rev. Mr. Loux Had Better Vacate at Once. Meriden, Conn., Jan. 12.—At a special</p>

usually cruel and brutal treatment by the church members. Mrs. Taylor, 37, was married to Mrs. Margaret Taylor, a 32 year old white woman, on April 11, 1964. Her husband is the superintendent of the school, so far as preaching from the pulpit was concerned, to take effect on Monday, April 13, 1964. At his return tomorrow will be notified on tonight's action.

When the members of the congregation first came together tonight the pastor of his resignation as president of the church was presented. He was only four or five dissenting votes.

declared that her husband had forced her to have improper sexual relations with other men and a self confining. Frequently, she said, he would chain her to the wall in their home in the "Purple Room" and then he would beat her. At other times, she said, he would tie her arms and legs, throw her on the floor and beat her on the chest. Once, the woman testified, Taylor made her remain all night in a cage in the basement of the building, and threw cold water on her. On another occasion she said he put her in a cage and left her there for 48 hours.

In his resignation read last Sunday at the meeting of the Texas Citizens' Committee for the Abolition of Prostitution, Dr. J. B. McWhorter, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Dallas, said that "organized Christianity today is disintegrated. It is playing fast and loose with the principles for which Christ died. It dare not be true. For this reason, to be true to my ministry, I must resign from the pulpit of the episcopate, that I may voice my protest purely."

A committee was also appointed to write to several of the pulpits supporting the first of April.

of the insurgents under Pascual Orozco is now seen widely everywhere, in the foothills along the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient line. There are 2,000 men in the band, but the main body, under General Navarro, numbering over 1,000, is at Guereiro, and the bulk of the Navarro army apparently is awaiting orders.

Arrivals through the revolutionary cause in the United States are coming in in excellent spirit and look for nothing but victories. When the government troops are defeated, the revolution is familiar with the territory, and

they have a flask before them at which the brave warriors might well toast. They carry foot soldiers, and there is a potential ambushade. Other insurgents are reported in the neighborhood of Santo Domingo.

Both sides are behaving with exemplary forbearance toward foreigners and the non-combatants. The heads of the jefes of Moris and Ocampo have been executed are not confirmed.

Ohio Vote Selling, 1749 Indictments
to Date.

West Union, Ohio, Jan. 12.—In connection with the election for the whole state, selling of votes in Adams county 82 new indictments were returned today, bringing the grand total up to 1,749. It was rumored that some prominent persons had been indicted. Representative Kimble says he has never before seen so many indictments. The nature of this testimony was not made public. Jesse Dryden and John W. Williams are charged that an official had given them \$10 each last election day for their votes.

Courtmarial of Surgeon Munsen.
Vallejo, Cal., Jan. 12.—Charged with conducting an indecent exposure, a gentleman, Past Assistant Surgeon Francis M. Munsen was brought before the court this morning. The charges arose in connection with Munsen's actions in Honolulu while the Hawaiian Islands were in the U. S. en route hither from Manila six weeks ago. Munsen, who is a son-in-law of the Hon. Mr. Arthur A. Hays, was on the Asiatic station for several years before his transfer to the European station.

Strike Throws 1,000 Men Out of Work.
Troy, N. Y., Jan. 12.—One thousand men are thrown out of employment by a strike at the plant of the Walter A. Wood Paper Co. at Hoesick Falls in this county, following the refusal of the employees to accede to the demand for an increase of fifteen per cent. The strike was called by the directors met this afternoon and ordered a cessation of work in every department.

Steamship Arrivals.

Secretary Nagel Has Promised to speak before the Middlesex club in Boston on Feb. 14 and to address the Akron (Ohio) chamber of commerce on Feb. 15.